THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - AUGUST 9, 1862.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

Marriages and Deaths inserted free, unless the obituary make over ten lines—then a charge of 50 cents per square (10) lines, will be made.

☞ THE movements of the government day after day the more clearly evince to the world a determination to present an attitude so formidable that there can by no possible means be a mistake as to its determination to crush the rebellion. An official order has been issued from the War Department and is published to the nation: It directs *first*, an immediate draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged by the government; *second*, a further draft to fill any deficiency in answer to the call for the three hundred thousand volunteers which may exist on the 15th inst., at which time the draft is to go into effect. This will place a new army of *six hundred thousand* men at the disposal of the government, which added to that already in the field, will compose an army of upwards of a million. These with other vigorous measures are beginning to infuse new life into the people and are stimulating them and the army to greater action. The resources of the country has always proved sufficient for its own protection even in the days of its infancy, and now, when they are almost inexhaustable, why should those who control them remain inactive with them while the enemy is up and doing? The loyal people of the country are tired of the rebellion, they are tired of the evil influences which it engenders and a blow is determined on that shall come down upon it with such crushing weight that shall forever wipe it out of existance. Had this course been pursued at first the whole thing might have been accomplished without the thought of a draft.—However as the diliatory course which has been pursued in many instances is to be succeeded by more vigorous, active measures and that the war is to be prosecuted with a determination to remand the seceded States, the loyal citizens are again becoming aroused and in many of the States their whole quota of the six hundred thousand will be raisd without resorting to a draft. They are determined to put down the war which was so wantonly brought upon us by disappointed politicians and the aristocracy of the South.—Though this section has been kept exempt from the great evils of war, and for which unceasing thanks should be rendered, the rebel regions are now suffering by the ravages of that war which they have so persistently invoked, and the miseries which originate from it is but a just retribution for the unrighteous act. A cotemporary in speaking of the past policy of the government, says:

"And now, however deplorable may be considered the losses caused by a too forbearing policy in the past, the loyal of the nation will be vindicated to the end of time as having "forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue."—All that men might do has been done up to the present time to avoid anything like desperate remedies for the evils that are upon us; and it is only when every kindness has been exhausted, every remonstrance proved to be ineffectual, that the nation is at last hurrying its legions to the field to sweep down everything which stands in the way of a return to those blessings from which traitors would sunder us by crimes which appall civilization itself."

The order from the War Department which appeared in Tuesday's papers in reference to drafting fell among the "peace" men of our community like a bomb, causing consternation to be depicted on almost every face, and doubtless they are beginning to imagine that the government yet possesses strength. No one will deny that it is unpleasant for a Union man to contemplate being taken from the comforts of home and placed in the midst of the harrowing scenes of war, but they bear the test far better than those who sympathize with the section that waged it. Those in our midst who would have our country rent in twain are now beginning to see some of the realities of the doctrines which they have assisted in bringing about.

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY.—Messrs. Linthcomb & Bennett having rented and just fitted up the premises formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Van Buren, they are now carrying on the above business more extensively than it has been carried on in Easton for a number of years.—It will be a great convenience to our citizens to be enabled at all times to procure fresh bread of different kinds, and cake for any purpose, at short notice. Of the excellence of his cake we can speak knowingly, as we had a fine lot presented to us yesterday by Mr. Linthcomb, for which we return our thanks. Persons in want of such articles as kept by them would do well to give them a call.

☞ The committee of Gentlemen from Frederick county, appointed by the Governor, have appointed a sub-committee to confer personally with the Governor, and strongly urge him to convene the Legislature with the least possible delay. The committees for Washington and Baltimore counties have also passed resolutions requesting the Governor to assemble the Legislature in extra session at the earliest moment.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—The Taunton, Massachusetts Gazette says the quota of Chilmark is fourteen, and a bounty of $100 was offered by the town for volunteers. Whereupon seventeen patriotic citizens promptly enlisted, and each *respectfully declined and refused* to accept the bounty offered by the town.

DEATH OF REV. W. ROBY.—Rev. Washington Roby died in Washington on Tuesday night of last week. But a few years ago Mr. Roby was President of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church which duties he discharged with great ability. In 1855-6-7 he rode this circuit and we presume there never was a minister among us that was more beloved by those who formed his acquaintance.

DROWNED.—A colored boy by the name of Anthony Young was drowned at 'New Bridge,' on Thursday last. He went to the river for the purpose of going a crabbing, but first going in to bathe, it is supposed he was taken with a fit while in the water, from the description of his actions just before he drowned, by some small boys who were on the shore at the time. His body was recovered on Thursday evening, when an inquest was held by Esquire Wheeler.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.—The question of the legal-tender value of the United States notes was decided last week in the District Court of Philadelphia. A bond made in 1861 specified that $28,000 should be paid May 1st, 1862, "in specie, current gold and silver money of the United States of America." When it became due the debtors tendered, instead of gold or silver, United States notes. They were refused, and suit entered to compel payment in gold or silver. The Court decided that the offer of the Government notes was sufficient to answer the obligation of the bond, and the writ was set aside.

THE newly-elected Second Branch of the City Council met Monday and organized by electing Dr. Joseph Roberts as President. The First Branch repassed the bounty ordinance increasing the amount appropriated to $350,000. The bounty will be given to all who volunteer in the city regiments previous to the 1st of September, but not to parties who are drafted. It may also be mentioned here that drafted men do not receive any portion of the bounties granted by the United States. Of the city bounty, volunteers will receive $50 on being mustered in and $10 per month thereafter. The United States bounty is also $100, of which one-half is paid to the recruit on his being mustered in.

THE editors and publishers of the Harrisburg, Pa., *Patirot and Union* have been arrested and taken to Washington for making a treasonable publication. Handbills were issued from their office and posted around Harrisburg, on the 4th instant, announcing that Senator Jim Lane would address the colored men that night, and that he would call for one company of negroes, who would enjoy perfect equality, with pay, rations and bounty the same as white men receive, the object being to discourage enlistments. The handbill bore the imprint of the Washington *Star*, but an examination of the office of the *Patriot and Union* proved that they had been printed there.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA—A DRAFT TO BE ORDERED.—We learn from Annapolis, says the Baltimore American, that Governor Bradford has received an order from the President of the United States directing an enrollment of the militia of the State of Maryland, in preparation for a draft by which the State quota of the additional force of three hundred thousand men may be provided. The Governor, it is understood, will issue the proper proclamation in a few days and the necessary measures for the full enrollment of the militia force of the State be immediately adopted. We believe that the loyal sentiment will fully respond to this measure as demanded by the times, and as one appropriate to the peculiar circumstances that surround our State. The sentiment has already been strongly evidenced by the response of the committees appointed by the Governor in the different counties of the State, nearly all of which have more or less directly recommended a draft as the necessary and proper measure to secure the Maryland quota. We annex the sections of the United States law which are applicable to the enrollment and drafting of the militia:

THE UNITED STATES LAW.

The following are the sections of the law passed by Congress at its recent session which apply to the calling out of the militia of the State by draft. It will be observed that the force drafted into service can only be required to serve nine months, and that the President is authorized to supply all defects in existing regulations in the several States for the enrollment of the militia:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service may be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied mail citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

THE STATE LAW.

The militia law of Maryland, through the contrary action of the two last Legislatures, is in such a confused state that we hardly know what portions of the law, as printed in the Code, remain unchanged. The following sections, we believe, have been untouched by recent legislation, and cover the points which will, under the prospective draft, be of general interest:—

Section 1. All able bodied white male citizens, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, shall be subject to military duty, except officers of the government of the United States and their clerks, post-masters, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, stage-drivers employed to carry the United States mail, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, the Commissioner of the land office, and their respective clerks, the judges of the several courts of the State, and the clerks of said courts, the Register of Wills, the members of the General Assembly and their clerks while in session, the professors and tutors of colleges and public schools, school masters, practising physicians, ministers of the gospel, ordained, recognized, or licensed by any religious society, pilots and their apprentices, mariners actually engaged in trade or sea service, and all persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, who shall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the district, proof that he is so conscientious.

Sec. 4. If any person called upon to be so enrolled shall refuse to declare his true name and age to the best of his knowledge, or the name of any person, an inhabitant of his house, with which he is acquainted, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by order and upon the certificate of the said commanding officer, as other fines and forfeitures are herein directed to be recovered.

Sec. 6. No free white citizen of the age of eighteen and under forty-five years, shall be excused from militia duty on account of corporeal infirmity, unless he shall obtain from the surgeon or surgeon's-mate of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, if any, or if none, from such respectable physician of the neighborhood or county to which he belongs, as the commanding officer may name, a certificate of such inability, and the same be endorsed by said captain or commanding officer.

The foregoing sections relate specially to military duty, but a portion of Section 33 prescribes that a draft for *active service* from the organized militia, shall not include any one "under twenty-one years of age."

THE COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERING IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of the committee appointed by Gov. Bradford to assist in raising volunteers was held on Monday last at which the following address and resolutions were adopted:

To the Citizens of Dorchester County.—The President of the United States has called for 300,000 volunteers to crush at once the most atrocious rebellion that ever disgraced history.

His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, being requested by the Government to raise with as little delay as possible, four regiments of Infantry as a part of Maryland's quota under this call, has appointed local committees for the purpose of co-operating with and assisting the efforts of the recruting officer. It is in this capacity we address you.

Your Government is engaged in a terrific struggle for existence. The traitors who are seeking its destruction cannot plead even a plausible pretext to lessen the enormity of their crime.—The liberty you inherited, you are now called on to preserve. It is not the intention of this Committee to present any extended remarks on this important subject. The time for writing and speaking has passed. It is *active*, patriotic effort in defence of the best Government ever bestowed on man, which is now required to preserve in its original purity.

You have been told by the highest authority reinforcements *have* to be raised to aid the brave soldiers now in the field and speedily to subdue our enemies. The troops must be mustered into service at an early day, and the serious question is now before you—shall it be done by the voluntary action of brave and patriotic hearts? or as a last and *inevitable* resort shall it be done by a draft? Can free citizens of this ever loyal county, hesitate for one moment which to choose? Every noble motive on earth, prompts to the former. Honor, state pride, a desire to place our own county upon an equality with our fellow-citizens in other parts of the State and Country demand an immediate enrollment of volunteers. To those persons whose condition in life may not enable them to leave their homes, let it be stated that in regard to pecuniary advantages with that of drafting, the compensation far exceeds it. The volunteer soldier receives upon enlisting the bounty given by the Government of $37; pay per month $13; the first month in advance, and at the close of the war or if previously discharged $75 and 160 acres of land. To this may be added the soldiers ration and clothing, the whole making a most ample supply for his present and future wants, whilst at the same time the soldiers family is provided for. Now look on the other side; the militia man gets only $11 per month without bounty or any of the benefits before enumerated.

But higher, nobler sentiments should animate every patriotic bosom than a desire for pecuniary gain. His beloved Country—her institutions—her laws—this glorious union of states, connected by the blood of Revolutionary heroes—his home—his wife—his children—should all rise before him and impel him to arms.

Fellow citizens, is it needful to say more?—Come forward then—enroll your names among the defenders of your Country, and transmit *this fact* as the richest legacy you can bequeath to your posterity.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the State. That every citizen be required to take an oath of allegiance.—That those who refuse to take the oath be at once compelled to go beyond our lines.

Resolved, That in behalf of this loyal people, we pledge "our lives and fortunes" to the defence of the Government against traitors at home and abroad.

The names of the persons constituting the committee are as follows:

Hon Thomas H. Hicks.

Dr. T. K. Carroll,	Capt. Wm. Frazier,
Col. W. A. Sullivan,	Wm. K. Travers,
Jno. Brohawn, F. C.,	Charles P. Lake,
Jno. S. Staplefort,	Wm. Follin,
Col. Jas. A. Waddell,	Nicholas Langfitt,
Robt. F. Thompson,	Chas. W. Carroll,
Isaac Davis,	Wm. R. Tall,

John R. Martin.

Secesionists in the Navy Yard.

A NUMBER OF WORKMEN REFUSE TO TAKE THE OATH AND ARE DISCHARGED.

[From the New York Commercial.]

Quite an excitement has been raised in the Navy Yard by the orders of the Government to administer the oath of allegiance to all the employees. The different Departments were directed yesterday to prepare rolls of all the men engaged in them for the purpose of taking the oath, and to be ready for the officer who was to administer it.

Captain Bradford, of the Navy, was assigned this duty.

The first department visited was the boiler shop, yesterday afternoon. The men were all called up, and the following oath read to them, which they were requested to sign:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof. That I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto.

That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States. That I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm), that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign or domestic. That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

About a hundred and fifty are employed in the boiler department, and all came forward and signed it willingly except twelve, who absolutely refused. They gave various reasons for this strange conduct. Some said they had once taken the oath of allegiance to this country, and they would not do it again.

Some others, after reading it through very carefully, then objected to words they could not understand. "Inimical," said one, "faith an' what's that! Sure an' I'll not swear to that at all."—Others objected to the clause—"best of my knowledge and ability," as they feared that would make them liable to be sent into military service.

Still others objected to the word "domestic," as they did not know what it meant. All these objections were through ignorance, but showed that some Secessionist had been tampering with the men.

There were several, however, who swore out and that they would not swear allegiance to any such d—d Government as the United States, and would not support any G—d d—d Abolitionist war. All those who refused to take the oath were discharged to-day at 12 o'clock. Some of them, who were rank Secessionists, ought to have been locked up.

This morning Captain Bradford administered the oath of allegiance to seventy-eight men in the sail-maker's department, all of whom took it with alacrity. This afternoon it will be administered in the foundry, where trouble is expected, as it is well known that there are several disloyal employees in that department.

There are about four thousand men at present employed in the Navy Yard, and it will take the greater part of next week to administer the oath of allegiance to all of them.

Order from the President.

A DRAFT OF 300,000 MILITIA FROM THE SEVERAL STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., August 4, 1862.

ORDERED:

First—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quota to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Gen. Pope's Army.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 3, 9 A. M.

To Major General Halleck:

The reconnoitring column under General Crawford crossed the Rapidam and passed forward to Orange Court House yesterday, and took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry under General Robertson. Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter one Major, two Captains and two Lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded.

The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and the telegraph line between Orange Court House and Gordonsville were destroyed.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

Army of the Potomac.

M'Clellan Resumes the Offensive.

Malvern Hill Re-occupied.

The Rebels Routed and Pursued Towards Richmond.

ONE HUNDRED AND FITY PRISONERS TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, VIA WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Army of the Potomac has again resumed the offensive. The reconnoissance made yesterday under Gen. Hooker to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New Market and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at four o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Captain Benson's Battery and a section of Captain Robinson's. The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours when the Rebels ingloriously fled by the river road towards Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops who succeeded in taking one hundred of them prisoners.—The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Captain Benson had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved.

Lieut. Colonel Gamble, of the Eigth Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. Averill with 500 cavalry took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp Bridge. There they found the Tenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the Rebel lines, when they fled. Col. Averill followed them three miles taking 28 prisoners without losing a man.

Gen. Pleasanton with a force of cavalry took the New Market road, on which a portion of the Rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New Market, when meeting two brigades of Rebels fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners taken on the way. New Market is ten miles from Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill.

General McClellan, who went to the scene of action yesterday morning, has not returned.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive today from Richmond in exchange for a similar number sent on Monday.

Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Large Number of Confiscated Slaves Set at Work—Seizure and Occupation of Vacant Buildings.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Thirteen thousand confiscated slaves are employed in fortifications and in the Quartermaster's Department.

The Military Commission already reports 325 vacant buildings. They make no discrimination, but seize and rent vacant buildings owned by loyal citizens who are here, and vacant dwellings of Union families temporarily absent.

Since General Sherman abolished the permit system large quantities of contraband goods are passing Southward, supplying the Rebels with salt, quinine, morphine, etc.

GENERAL KELLEY AND A SECESSION GIRL.—When General Kelley was in quest of guerillas in Western Virginia he captured a young woman named Sallie Dusky, whose father is in the penitentiary for mail robbery, and her two brothers are Captains in the Rebel army. The General feeling confident that the girl knew the hiding places of the guerillas, had a private conversation with her, and during the interview, having failed to get much satisfaction, he told her if she would make a clean breast of 'it he would give her the chances for a husband of all the young officers in his staff. This failed to bring the information, and Sallie was taken away in charge of Captain Baggs. As she moved away from the General's presence she asked the Captain if the General was really in earnest in making the last proposition. Baggs assured her that the General was sincere, and that he would have lived up to his promise. The girl assumed a kind of a thoughtful manner, and after a short time replied: "Well, I believe I'd about as lief have the old man (meaning the General himself) as any of 'em."

Gen. Burnside's Orders.

The first general order from the headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps was an important one, convening a court-martial. The second is this.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, Old Point Comfort, July 27, 1862.

General Order No. 2.—The Commanding General calls attention to the occasional resignations of officers from caprice or fancied wrongs; this practice, so prejudicial to the service and so destructive to the self-respect of the officers who indulge in it, *must cease at once.*

The country's right to the service of an officer who has voluntarily tendered her his aid in this hour of trial cannot be violated without the strongest reason; and flimsy excuses, offered while his brother officers are daily expecting orders to march against the enemy, will not be accepted, and will remain only as a *record of disgrace* against him as one who, from unworthy personal motives, is willing to commit moral treason.

All resignations must be accompanied by a Surgeon's certificate of incapacity, or a statement from the commanding officer that the discharge solicited will be an advantage to the service.

By command of MAJOR GEN. BURNSIDES.

Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General.

What do you think of that, you who have resigned on frivolous pretexts, and are now lying about home in ease and idleness when your services are most valuable to the country? What think you of that, officers, who disgrace your uniforms by your petty plots, ambitions and intrigues, and revenge fancied slights by leaving the service? This order is severe and peremptory but not unjust. Those who are really unfitted for service through physical inability, can still be honorably discharged on the recommendation of their surgeons. It has already had a most beneficial influence in this army, and a large number of resignations have been withdrawn.

Health and Safety of the Army.

Berkeley, Near Harrison's Landing, August, 3d.—The time has come to announce to the wondering and anxious public that the safety and also the comfort of this great army is comparatively insured. If the army was ever in such imminent danger as has been represented, we have certainly borne it with placid faces, most of us having gained our knowledge of the threatened peril from very questionable sources—the Northern papers. We have not at any time since the battles a month since felt any fears of the enemy, but, could the truth be known, he must have felt a great dread of us.

I am glad also to be able to correct some misapprehensions concerning the health of the army, which is vastly better than the prevailing reports have represented it. In the first place there is no lack of food; we have hundreds of vessels laden with army stores unloading on the shore. There is ample transportation to take the supplies back to the camps, and so far as we can see there has been no lack of effort to render the army as comfortable as is possible for an army in the field.

The cases of scurvy that have been reported are very few, and, as we have had reason to believe, proceed more from habits of intemperance and uncleanliness than from the food. Vegetables have been provided in abundance for months. Cabbages, potatoes and onions have tossed about the landings here, some of them spoiling for want of consumers. If by the sloth and incompetency of any regimental and brigade quartermaster the men have failed to get a sufficient supply of vegetables, it must be considered an exception chargeable to their account and not to the Subsistence Department, which is doing everything to provide for the health of the army.

Call at your Druggist's, and get one of "Everybody's Almanacs,"—no charge. You will find in it much useful matter, and more evidence in favor of **Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial** than can be produced by any other remedy for Lung disease. See advertisement in another column.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. Baird, D. D. S.,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his patrons, that he may be found at his office in Easton for several weeks from the 23d inst., for the purpose of attending to the demands upon his profession. [june 14

DR. BAIRD'S

ODONTINE

OR

LIQUID DENTRIFICE

Is invaluable for *cleansing* and *preserving* the TEETH and GUMS, for the relief of TOOTHACHE and all NEURALGIC affections of the *face*. It imparts a delightful ODOR to the *breath*.

Prepared by J. N. Baird D. D. S. For sale by

feb 1-1y CHARLES ROBINSON.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1862.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 60a1 65
Red,	1 40a1 43
CORN—White,	60a70 cts
Yellow,	65a66 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	44a46 cts

MARRIAGES.

HAND—HARPER.—In Centreville, on Thursday, the 12th ult., by the Rev. B. F. Benson, John T. Hand, Esq., Editor of the *Maryland Citizen*, and Miss Lizzie Harper, third daughter of Mrs. Juliana Harper, of the above town.

DEATHS.

PRICE.—In this town, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Henrietta Price, aged about 72 years, widow of the late James Price.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 28*th ultimo*, a Negro Man named ROBERT BRYAN, belonging to the estate of the Rev. Thomas Bayne, dec'd. Robert is about 36 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, black complexion, very straight hair, thin visaged and slenderly built, and from his general appearance, he would be judged to be older than he really is.

His forehead over the left eye is much sunken, showing a large, well defined and ugly scar, caused by the kick of a horse.

I will give 25 Dollars reward if taken in the county, or 50 Dollars if taken out of the county, and secured in Jail so that I get him again.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, Executor of Thomas Bayne, dec'd.

Aug 9, 1862-3t S

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—Gambrill's Super, Extra and Family Flour, of New Wheat, just received and for sale by the pound and bbl. at

aug 2 JOS. RASIN.

GREASING OIL FROM COAL.

FOR *Thrashing* and other Machinery, cheaper and *better* than any other Oil known.

Also *Greasing* Oil for *Wagon* and other *Axels*, *cheaper* and *better* than tar.

The priciple part of these Oils is extracted from *Coal* and is believed to be more *economical* than any other oil now used.

Also *Extra Refined Coal Oil*,

ALCOHOL,

BURNING FLUID, LAMPS, &c., for sale by

McNEAL & JONES,

No. 34, South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

About 200 yds. from Pratt St. Wharf. [aug 9-3

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE AND BAKERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned having bought out and refitted the store in Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Van Buren, would inform the public that they will keep on hand at all times, a complete assortment of Confectionary comprising in part, **fine French Candies, Cakes of every variety, Bread,** Fruit, Nuts, Raisins and everything usually kept in a first class Confectionary Store. Country Merchants can be supplied with Cakes of all kind at city prices. Families, Wedding Parties and Pic Nics served at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

aug 9-3t LINTHCUM & BENNETT.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA—Just received another large supply of that very superior Black Tea—unequaled by any make of Tea on this Shore.

aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

TOMATTOE JARS—Just received a large lot of Tomattoe Jars.

aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

PRESERNE JARS—Glass Preserve Jars—all sizes and very best kind, on hand and for sale by

aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

FLOUR—Gambrills very best New Wheat Flour—always on hand.

aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

LIME—Fresh lot Lime just received and for sale by JAS. H. GRACE.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, June Term, A. D., 1862.

ON application of John F. L. W. Jones, Ex'tr, of the last Will and Testament of Richard Haddaway late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two. (SEAL)

TILGHMAN N. CHANCE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., in the State of Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May, 1863, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

JOHN F. L. W. JONES, Ex'tr, or Richard Haddaway, dec'd.

Aug 9, 1862-3t

Trappe Classical School.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)

J. C. Brooking, A. M., Principal.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on

Monday, August 25th.

After the commencement of the next year, pupils from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the family of the Principal. Until then, arrangements will be made for them elsewhere.

aug 2-6t

LUMBER NOTICE.

VINCENT O. EARECKSON

HAS re-taken the old yard, *West Falls Avenue*, first Yard South of Pratt street bridge—and is again prepared to furnish all kinds of Building Lumber, White Pine Shingles, Laths, &c. Also on hand a lot of *McRae's No. 1 best N. Carolina Cypress Shingles.*

Baltimore, July 26, 1862-6m

A SMALL AND DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm immediately on the county road leading from Easton to Trappe, and now occupied by William H. Warner, belonging to Mrs. Mary H. H. Long will be sold at private sale. This farm contains

120 ACRES

by recent survey, and is handsomely located.—The land is kind and of good quality. Any person wishing to purchase can inspect the premises by calling on Mr. Warner, the Tenant.

For Terms apply to

SAML: HAMBLETON, Agent

july 19-4t S for Capt. L. Long and wife.

JULY 10, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per last steamer an assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Spool Cotton, and Ladie's Paris corsetts of assorted sizes.

Jos. RASIN.

GEM HOOP SKIRTS.—A beautiful article which is decidedly the Gem Skirt of the season, for sale by J. RASIN.

GLOVES.—Just received a large assortment of Ladie's and Gents black, white and colored Kid Gloves, Gents Thread Driving do, and Ladies' Mohair Mitts with and without fingers of the best quality, for sale by J. RASIN.

GENTS VESTS.—A nice assortment of mens lisle thread and cotton under Shirts just received and for sale by J. RASIN.

COLLARS.—Paper and Linen Collars, and black and fancey Neck Ties in great variety for sale by J. RASIN.

STRAW HATS.—Just received another supply of chip and German straw hats and country straw, which makes my assortment complete for men and boys, at J. RASIN'S.

FLOUR AND BACON.—Always on hand the best brands of Gambrill's Super Extra and Family Flour, and Hams, Sides and Shoulders of country bacon in store and for sale at

july 12 J. RASIN'S.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Ruta-Baga, Dale's Hybrid, White flat Dutch and Purple top flat Turnip Seed, just received by

july 19 DAWSON & BRO.